

New-York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1865.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Persia does not bring much additional news. The English papers were still discussing the new Cabinet. No Chancellor for the Duchy of Lancaster had been appointed, and many of the Liberals were demanding a seat for John Bright in the new Cabinet as Secretary of State for India. Mr. Gladstone was a visit to Scotland, receiving an ovation and making speeches, but giving no hints as to the probable policy of the new Cabinet.

A Commission had been appointed to try the Fenians. The Commission consists of twelve Judges. The Fenians had not been checked, but had made its appearance in England.

It was proposed to have a treaty of commercial and political alliance between Austria and England. Prince Augustenburg had been informed that if his stay in Holstein was made the means of showing hostility to Prussia, he would be banished.

Diplomatic relations had finally been reestablished between Brazil and England.

GENERAL NEWS.

Witnesses for the defense continue to be examined before the Fugate Court-Martial. Surgeon Potter and Lieutenant Phoenix testified that judging from all the facts in the case Commodore Craven acted as a wise, judicious, and brave commander in not engaging the Rebel gunboat Stonewall. The latter believed there would have been no more chance for the Niagara than there would have been for a brig in combat with a frigate.

From the middle of October to date there have been 17 railroad accidents, of which eight were collisions. In the same period, out of 14 fatalities to inland steamers, but four were collisions. Thirteen boiler explosions of various characters took place, of which four were to steamboats and three to locomotives. There were 41 ship and steamboat disasters, and 14 railroad "accidents" during October.

The following named officers compose the court-martial to convene at Alexandria to try Capt. Pettit, of the 12th Regiment of the Veteran Reserve Corps: Brig. Gen. B. McKibben, Col. John Mansfield, Lieut. Col. Carlisle Boyd, and Major H. R. Barnham, Judge Advocate. A large number of witnesses have been summoned. It is understood that the accused is charged with cruel treatment of soldiers at the Washington Arsenal, in that city.

Another accident, caused by a misplaced switch, occurred on the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad on Tuesday evening, by which an entire train, except the engine and sleeping car, was precipitated down an embankment. Six persons were injured but none killed outright, although the coaches were filled with passengers.

The Tennessee Legislature yesterday passed a bill authorizing the Governor to issue new bonds for the railroad of the State to the extent of the State bonds; also for the funding of the State debt as it matures, together with the interest in part due to become due on the 1st of January, 1866, by the issue of new bonds.

Further interesting particulars of the melancholy death of Preston King have been obtained. It seems that he purchased 25 pounds of shot and attached to his person, showing his fixed determination to destroy himself. The little girls who saw the Collector leap into the river have become known, and describe him exactly.

Arrived at New-Orleans, steamships Guiding Star and Morning Star, from New-York, and Costa Rica, from Norfolk, with the passengers and cargo of the steamer North Star. The steamer Merrimack from New-Orleans for New-York, returned to the pier, leaking badly, and having seven feet of water in the hold.

It is said the recent complaint to the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia against Gen. Baker, Chief Detective of the War Department, originated in his raid on certain alleged pardon brokers, whom he accused of fraudulent practices. The merits of the question will, however, be tested by the Court.

The consecration of the Rev. Dr. Clarkson as Bishop of Nebraska took place at St. James's Church, Chicago, yesterday. Six bishops and over 50 clergymen assisted at the ceremony, and an immense congregation was present. The new bishop leaves immediately for his diocese.

The steamer Greyhound, from Boston for Halifax and Charlottetown, was totally lost on Bird's Rock, near Nova Scotia, on Monday night. Passengers and crew saved. She is insured in New-York and Boston for \$100,000.

The Tunisian Ambassador, at Providence, R. I., yesterday continued his visits to the industrial establishments and public schools. He will leave Providence for Hartford on Friday morning, going thence to Springfield and Boston.

The Hon. Kenneth Raynor of North Carolina has a long interview with the President yesterday, on matters connected with the political interests of that State, including the restoration of its rights and privileges in the Union.

Gen. Howard has issued a circular instructing officers of the Freedmen's Bureau in Mississippi to endeavor to overcome the false reports industriously circulated to unsettle labor and give rise to disorder and suffering.

Action on the many applications for special pardon is, for the present, nearly altogether suspended by the President, whose time is occupied with the consideration of business of a pressing, if not more important character.

Mobile papers of the 11th instant report that the steamer Duke was burned on the Tombigbee River, with 200 bales of cotton; also, that Gen. Duff Green of Alabama died at Mobile on the 11th instant.

The work of mustering out the members of the Veteran Reserve Corps who desire discharges, commenced at Washington on Tuesday, with 23 companies of the 1st and 2d Battalions.

The Assistant Collector at the New-York Custom-House has been ordered to take charge. The successor to Mr. King will probably not be appointed for some weeks yet.

The President has recognized Robert Barth as Vice-Consul of Austria at St. Louis, and Frederic Grandas as Vice-Consul of Spain, to reside in Boston.

The lower branch of the Mississippi Legislature has passed a bill providing for the support of wounded and disabled soldiers.

Samuel Ames, for ten years Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, resigned his office yesterday because of ill-health.

Gen. Grant will be complimented by a public reception and repast at the Fifth-ave. Hotel on Monday evening next.

The revenue cutter Delaware has arrived at Fort Monroe, from Baltimore, bound to Texas.

The steamer Meteor burned to the water's edge at the wharf at Chester, Pa., last evening. Gold coined at 147½ yesterday. The Persia brings \$49,375, and the Java takes \$250,000 to bat.

Government stocks are still offered freely, and the gold-bearing issues are barely steady. State stocks are lower. Railway mortgages are also cheaper. Stock houses are strong. The money market was lower and dull. At the Second Board the market was dull. Money among stock houses is active at 7 per cent, and at the rate borrowers abundant. Best new cattle paper sells at 7½ per cent, and second rate all the way up to 15 per cent per annum.

The Union General Committee of our City, and its Executive Committee also, are called, by the public functionaries presiding over them respectively, to meet this evening at their headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-st. No business is indicated, but the presumption is irresistible that our approaching Charter Election will come under consideration.

We urge, therefore, the attendance of every member of either Committee who is earnestly desirous of Reform in our Municipal affairs, and that they treat either Committee to take no action whatever with regard to the approaching Election. They can take none that will not prove pernicious if not absolutely disastrous. If the Union party, as such, will simply let this election alone, leaving the citizens who suffer by Municipal robbery, and conclude that they have already suffered enough, free to act in the premises unembarrassed by party fetters, the corruptionists will be made to see stars. If, on the contrary, the Union party goes in beaten, Democrats will regard its sound as a challenge to renew the old political strife, and all hope of a substantial, thorough reform must be given up or indefinitely postponed. If the managers of the Union organization in our City want to keep things as they are, and the Democratic majority compact and overwhelming, they have only to draw party lines and challenge their antagonists to an old-fashioned party contest, and their end is secured.

There are those among them no whit too good for this—silent partners in Court-House jobs, and Harlem Bridge swindles, and Market speculations, and the gigantic robberies in general of "the Ring"—who are to-day shouting and screaming, "I'll never vote for a Copperhead!" with no other aim than to keep the Cornell-Tweed dynasty in place and privately pocket their share of its gains. We will not yet believe that they can mold the Union General Committee to their purpose.

Again we entreat that Committee to let the Charter Election severely alone. No half-way work will answer. Let the Union party, as such, call no Primary Meetings, make no party nominations, but leave its members entirely free to act and vote as they shall severally see fit. That will enable the friends of Reform so to combine and to rally in such strength as to drive the confederated plunderers in wild rout from the City Hall. At all events, if we fail in this, let not the responsibility rest on the Union party and its General Committee.

Yesterday morning a train on the New-Jersey Railway actually proceeded as far as Newark without "an accident," but the attaches of the Road, evidently ashamed of having failed to hurt a single passenger in nine miles of travel, ran the cars off on a misplaced switch at that point, killing one man instantly, mortally wounding a boy and injuring six other persons, with which, it is to be hoped, the Company are satisfied. It will soon be difficult to determine whether War or Locomotives have been the more effective in reducing the population of civilized countries; but we are in favor of the iron horse as a creator of cemeteries, most decidedly.

The McKee Convention met last night and nominated C. Godfrey Gunther for Mayor, and Richard O'Gorman for Corporation Counsel.

Reviews of the latest publications will be found on the sixth page of to-day's paper.

OUR LATE ELECTION.

Whoever looked at the late canvass in our State superficially or from a distance, must have supposed that the wrong folks were booked to win. For 1. The Democratic party almost never fails to make what are inaccurately termed gains in every State election following one for President—that is, its falling off from the heavy vote for President is usually less than that of its antagonist. 2. The ticket for State Officers nominated at Twiddle Hall, Albany, by direction of Dean Richmond, seemed to embody elements of decided popular strength. Gen. Slocum had been in the War from Ball Run to Red Bank, was a popular officer, and, though "not, by many," one of the four great generals on the Union side, as *The World* foolishly reiterated, had made for himself a very fair record. Then he was widely known as a Whig and a Republican of other days; had served acceptably and untaintedly in a very corrupt Legislature, and was very likely to win votes from old political associates and recent War comrades. Lucius Robinson, the Comptroller, was the Republican incumbent, personally strong, an incorruptible legislator, and an upright guardian of the State Treasury. Martin Grover, heading the Judicial branch of the ticket, had been a prominent Free Soil Democrat in Congress, and was now on the bench of the Supreme Court by Republican votes; while Judge Brown, his associate on the ticket, was not only an upright, capable, experienced jurist, but, though a life-long Democrat, an ardent patriot, and a faithful supporter of the Government throughout the terrible trials of the last four years. As a whole, the Democratic State Ticket was stronger than is usually put forward by either party composed not, perhaps, of better men than ours, but of men far better known. A cool, observing politician would have judged the Democratic advantage in the ticket equal to Five Thousand votes. 3. The Democratic platform, moreover, was so great an improvement on its predecessors as to seem all but praiseworthy. 4. So many persons who had once been notable Democrats, and since then so-so Republicans, were claimed and placarded as having returned to their first love that it might have seemed that Dean Richmond and John Van Buren were luring back all their fellow "Barnburners" of 1843 to the standard of Sham Democracy. 5. A member of Mr. Lincoln's first Cabinet indignantly traversed and canvassed the State in behalf of the Slocum ticket. 6. The

Democratic haranguers and journals openly claimed President Johnson as fraternizing with them, and exhorted the electors to support their ticket in order to sustain his Administration. 7. The voters were everywhere told that the heavy burden of taxation under which they groaned was laid on them by the Abolitionists—that that the exemption of the National Debt from local taxation was a great wrong—and that taxes would be lighter and living cheaper if the Democratic ticket should be chosen.

Yet that ticket is beaten—signally beaten—beaten by nearly Thirty Thousand majority, on a moderate poll, against Six to Eight Thousand on the heavy poll of last year. Why? We answer:

I. The vote for McClellan and Seymour in this State last year was largely swelled by fraud—by forged or changed votes purporting to be those of Soldiers, and by aliens and "repeaters" who presented themselves at the polls. The honest vote for that side was not 350,000, instead of the 361,936 returned, this city alone giving it 10,000 more than its honest vote. Had the poll been a fair one, Lincoln's, Johnson's and Fenton's majority would have been Twenty to Twenty-five, instead of but Six to Eight Thousand.

II. The popular heart was against our opponents. It remembered the Chicago Convention, and the record made up for itself by the Democratic party in the dark hours of our great War. It refused to cotton to impotent Rebels, and did not wish to see their sympathizing friends in power. It exulted in the signal triumph of the Union armies, and did not wish to forget them. It hated even the semblance of Repudiation. It rejoiced in the overthrow and extinction of Slavery. It warmed to the old flag and its defenders, and wished the latter to feel that their work had been nobly done and was gratefully appreciated. In short, the People felt that it would be infatuation, after putting forth such gigantic efforts and lavishing such oceans of blood and treasure to crush a great Rebellion, to elevate its apologists and champions to power.

III. The parade of fossils of the Silurian, Devonian and even remoter geological eras, as these—Abijah Munn, for instance—had not voted with us since 1841; others did not vote at all last November; some vote with us yet. An army in movement always leaves much debris behind it; and the party of Progress leaves fossils by the way as milestones to mark the successive stages of its advance. In this view they have value; otherwise, no significance whatever.

IV. Steady-going Democrats were bewildered by the harlequinade of their leaders. They had barely been schooled into detesting the War for the Union before they were required to adopt a War platform and vote for three or four of the Generals who had won their stars in the Union armies. When at last they had made up their minds to swallow Slocum, Patrick & Co., they were suddenly thrown out of gear by the nomination of Ben. Wood on the same ticket. They were in one breath asked to charge the War as a crime and the Debt as a swindle to the discredit of our party; in the next, they were urged to support Slocum & Co. in order to evince proper gratitude for the defeat and overthrow of the Rebels. After tangle their brains in vain attempts to unravel this web of flagrant inconsistencies, they finally desisted, concluding to wait till Time shall have made those matters clear to their bewildered comprehension. Need we add that they are waiting yet?

The Union party is signally triumphant, because the People would not trust its adversaries with power. May it second itself that what is now accorded it from distrust of its adversaries will be continued in its hands from esteem for and positive faith in itself!

COMING HOME TO ROOST.

Our Canadian neighbors have an opportunity of appreciating the condition of America a year or two ago, when they permitted bands of Rebel robbers to ride across the borders and sack American towns. The moral sympathy of Canada stimulated those invasions, and there were men like Mr. Justice Coursal willing to lend the sword of justice to help the robbers. Now the Canadians are in a ferment about the Fenians. Because a number of Irishmen assembled in Philadelphia, held noisy sessions, and sang lively songs, Canada is seized with the impression that they will rob her towns and lay her borders in waste. Accordingly, the soldiers are called out—five hundred soldiers—to resist the combined Fenian Brotherhood! A Canada journal urges its citizens to arm, and "devote an hour or two of their evenings" to drilling. In addition, this paper thinks that "two or three well-armed gunboats" would insure the security of the frontier, and quaintly suggests that "the American Government would not object," in consideration of the "neighborly spirit" shown by Canada in former times! Another journal says innocently that if the Canadians "had reason to expect an invasion, they would never content themselves with ordering out five hundred men." "In the event of real danger," this valiant editor asserts that "twenty times that force"—ten thousand men by true count—would be called into service. The great trouble about the Fenian raids, according to our writer, is that they keep "capital and emigration away from the Province." Hence the five hundred warriors!

The truth about all these Canadian clamors is that our neighbors are unnecessarily sensitive. The Fenian Brotherhood have no more idea of going to Canada than of going to China, or Sweden, or Ireland. The whole thing is a sentimental organization, like the Sons of Gideon or the "Indians" of the tribe of Metamora, who dance around neatly-painted trees in a fourth-story garret, and call themselves Sachems. Our Canadian friends show their extreme irritability by their preparations for defense. If there was any possible danger, 500 men would be an incitement or sacrifice and not a defense. We think we may safely assume

that the movement of the 500 men is the officious act of some economical ruler who is fond of cheap excitements and desires to have a war furor that costs little. So rulers and newspapers with each other in their "patriotic spirit," while the lively Fenians quietly go about their business and hold weekly meetings, in which much is said about Ireland and nothing about Canada. If we might say so without the suspicion of an attempt to play upon the word, we would hint that the word of Fenianism is too green to speedily blaze. If the fire should ever break out it will not be in Canada.

THE SPANISH SLAVE TRADE.

The Queen of Spain has taken a step toward abolishing the infamous system of Slavery and slave-trading which remains as a stain upon Spanish civilization. The authorities of the Spanish Government, particularly in the American and tropical colonies, have been guilty of many crimes in dealing with the negro. Cuba has been made a depot for kidnapped negroes, from whence they were brought into the United States. Now it is directed that all negroes taken in Africa and brought to a Spanish colony, as slaves, shall be made free, with the option of remaining in the colony and working under contract or returning to Africa. Other negroes in the Spanish provinces of the Antilles will be protected in their freedom by Spanish authority as soon as the present arrangement of an apprenticeship of five years shall cease. "From the moment," says the Queen's minister, "the Government leaves the emancipated negroes in complete liberty to dispose of their actions, nothing can be allowed to trammel their freedom." Thus we find that while Spain, as a Christian Government, stamps the slave trade "with the seal of the most absolute reprobation," it also uses all its powers to prevent those violations of treaties and convenience with many which have made Spanish honor bear a bad name.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.

The nomination of a Major-General for Governor has not gained to the Democracy of Ohio so many soldiers' votes as they expected. When the vote of the soldiers was officially canvassed yesterday, it was found that Morgan had only received 687, against 2,428 cast for Cox. Alexander Long, the avowed champion of the right of Secession, received four votes.

In Iowa, the Democrats tried to cheat the soldiers by denominating their ticket "The Soldiers' Ticket," and placing a Republican General at the head of it. Still, their candidate remained in a minority, receiving only 607 votes against 716 given to the radical Republican candidate, Stone.

The N. Y. Times professes inability to see the point whereon we wish a further expression of its sentiments with regard to the unauthorized use of private letters or conversations in political or personal controversy. We will try again to state the point with the useful lucidity thus: When you desire to get before the public a private letter wherewith you hope to damage the writer or some one else, just print it frankly and squarely in your own columns, or those of the most convenient journal that will serve you, and don't send it across an ocean or two to be first published in some foreign journal; for, by resorting to the circumlocutionary dodge, you betray your own perfect consciousness that you are acting basely.

Does *The Times* see now? And what does it say?

Gen. Angur has issued an order directing that no negro shall be whipped in his Department. We thought the Proclamation of Emancipation made all such orders unnecessary. Our generals should enforce that proclamation and not issue new ones.

The English are arresting Irishmen for singing what they call "seditious songs" in Dublin. These authorities seem disposed to have a rebellion whether the Irish wish it or not.

JOHN B. GOSCH'S LECTURE.—Cooper Institute was crowded to its utmost capacity last night to hear Mr. Gosch's twenty-fourth hundredth address. Temperance. By some unexplained reason the audience was kept waiting for the speaker. His earnestness and eloquence in the great cause of rescuing men from the debasing influences of drink are unabated, and the audience testified their sympathy with him and his work by alternate tears, laughter and breathless silence. He touched the chords of their hearts by a suitable eloquence. No report of his speeches can do more than war their wonderful impressiveness. No one can hear him without being made better, wiser and wiser for it. No one can listen to his story without being inspired with something of his way of thought and his confidence. We are glad to perceive that the great reform of which he has been so conspicuous an advocate during so many years, starts upon a new campaign with hopeful auspices. Let him be alive to wage his war against sin and evil.

THE ATTEMPT TO POISON WIRZ.—The Washington Republic of Tuesday has the following: "Gen. Baker, Chief Government Detective, informs us that the statement that Mrs. Wirz attempted to poison her husband is true; that the published date of the attempt was the 11th of October; that the pill was delivered to Judge Advocate-General Holt in thirty minutes after the deed was attempted; that Mrs. Wirz visited her husband in prison at least seven times, and that Wirz, before his death, made a written confession to him (Gen. Baker) which will throw light on the whole subject when published."

JOHN MITCHELL.—This patriot has left his country for his country's good, and gone to reside in Paris, as correspondent of Ben. Wood's *Daily News*. This self-exile is said to have been one of the conditions of his release.

ARREST OF A PICKPOCKET.—On Monday evening Mr. Samuel B. Sanford, residing at No. 156 West Twelfth-st., while leaving one of the Greenwich ave. cars at the corner of Twelfth-st., was jostled against by John Walker, a party of thieves, and crowded in such a manner as to allow the thief the possibility of getting off. As he reached the ground he felt his gold watch, valued at \$300, leave his pocket. He grabbed the chain, but the watch was gone. Walker at the time was standing beside him, and he accused him of taking the watch. He made an evasive reply, and in the confusion escaped. Yesterday Detective Farley arrested Walker and he was committed for examination by Justice Shandley.

CHRISTIAN COURTESY.—At a meeting of the members of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, held in Second-ave. between Tenth and Eleventh sts., on Tuesday evening, 14th inst., a resolution offered by Deacon John H. Bruce, Jr., tendering the use of their edifice to Dr. Tynge's congregation for afternoon or evening service, was unanimously concurred in.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
 WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK COLLECTORSHIP.

Gen. Spinner has been influentially urged today for the New-York Collectorship. It is understood that Secretary McCulloch would, personally, prefer the Treasurer, while Mr. Seward is said to be urgently pressing Mr. Robert Denniston. Meantime, Assistant-Collector Cline will fill the position, under Act of March 2, 1877.

"SPOILING FOR A FIGHT."

Special efforts have been made to force a belligerent construction upon the action of the Navy Department, in ordering off certain United States ships of war. The facts are that sundry naval vessels have been ordered out upon foreign and domestic stations, the same as in years before the war, instead of allowing them to rot in our navyyards.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Mr. Conway of the Freedmen's Bureau left for New-York to-night. He has had interviews with the President, Secretary of War and Gen. Grant, and has received from them such assurances concerning this great national interest as inspire him with renewed hope for its future efficiency and usefulness.

DEFEAT OF UNION CANDIDATES IN ALABAMA.

A letter received here to-day from Northern Alabama, states that the Rebels have defeated all the Union candidates. The infamous Frank B. Gurley, murderer of Gen. McCook, has been elected Sheriff of Madison County, and the Rev. J. R. Morris, who declared from the stump "that he could not take the oath, and any man who could was a black-hearted traitor to the South," is elected to Congress from the Madison District, while Foster, ex-Rebel Congressman, is elected from the Limestone District.

Madison County has declared by 1,088 to 594 against the amendment to the Constitution abolishing Slavery, which was made the test question in the canvass. Such a spirit of proscriptive and downright persecution of Union men is rare as will force them all from the State, it is feared.

ARREST OF DETECTIVE BAKER.

Detective L. C. Baker, who seems fit to remain silent under the positive and damaging charge of Mr. Schade, counsel for Wirz, has been arrested on the charge of false imprisonment, and for taking away from Mr. and Mrs. Jos. C. Cobb \$200 in money, a pardon, and other valuable papers. The Grand Jury of the District has just handed in the presentments to the District Attorney for the purpose of preparing indictments. The Star of to-night says that Gen. Baker discovered that Mrs. Cobb was fraudulently obtaining pardons for ex-Rebels, and states further that one of his detectives was sent to her, and under an assumed name got a pardon for the sum of \$200, in 36 hours, without said detective having taken an amnesty oath. On the last money being paid she was invited to headquarters, where she was finally released on making certain disclosures.

It has been stated that the Grand Jury has found four indictments against Gen. Baker and Mr. Spoor on the charges of Mr. and Mrs. Cobb, but we believe that no such action has yet been taken by the Grand Jury. The evidence on the trial, should one take place, will probably furnish a rich exposure of the manner in which the pardon brokerage business has been carried on.

THE PRESIDENT ON RECONSTRUCTED SOUTHERNERS.

The President was more than usually annoyed to-day by importunate reconstructionists. He remarked that he had tried to overthrow the South with pardons and kindness, but he began from recent events, to think them incapable of appreciating magnanimity.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were \$103,000.

CANADA.

The Fenian Excitement—A Derivative Feeling—The Press on the Situation.

TORONTO, C. W., Nov. 15, 1865.

There is no alarm here as to Fenian movements. It is thought, however, that some sort of raiding operations might be attempted on the frontier and the authorities have merely taken the necessary precautions to prevent mischief being done. The prevalent feeling is altogether derivative of the whole business.

TELEGRAMS TO CANADIAN JOURNALS.

MONTREAL, Nov. 15.—Our banking institutions have resolved to arm their clerks, and the brokers purpose establishing a night patrol.

A company of *Chasseurs Canadiens* is under order for the frontier. Hundreds are waiting to go. The *Military* states that a small militia organization is being organized in the Province of Ontario.

OTTAWA, Nov. 15.—Capt. Forrest's battery of artillery has been ordered from Ottawa to Fort Wellington, Prescott, to be in readiness for sudden movements.

From The Hamilton Spectator, Nov. 14.

Notwithstanding the extreme shortness of the notice, there was a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Volunteers at the Drill Shed last evening. Col. Baker announced that he had received orders to lead once a company from the 11th Battalion for service on the frontier. He was unable to give any definite particulars at present as to time of service, destination, &c., but he said that he felt sure the Volunteers would come forward freely.

It was seen that the battery, which will consist of three companies of 60 men each, one of which will be composed of 60 ranks and 400. About one-third of the number required at once stepped forward and enrolled in their names. A necessary arrangement will be made by the Company, and several names were mentioned as being ready to do duty as substitutes. As the evening wore on, the battery, issued yesterday morning, there will be a full dress parade of the Battalion to-morrow evening, when those desirous of joining the company will have an opportunity of enrolling their names. We trust that the 11th will muster in force, and show by their readiness in responding to the call, that they are determined to defend the old flag to the utmost. We are aware that difficulty in getting away alone prevents a large majority of the members of the battalion from sending in their names, and we are certain that there are a general order issued for the whole battalion to report for duty, and a man would be found who would be attracted by the women and children, who sought refuge on the American side.

It is thought that the Republicans will capture the place, while the Federal forces enthusiastically cheer the progress of the Liberal besiegers. On Thursday last the Imperial steamer *Pennac* fired four shots upon them. The casualties by this strange proceeding are unknown.

MEXICO.

The Siege of Matamoros—The Liberal Generals Rout of Success—An Imperial Steamer Captured.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1865.

The latest advices from Brownsville 28, the Liberals under Gen. Kaschinda, Cortina, Canales and Mendez were vigorously continuing the siege of Matamoros.

They captured on the 5th the steamer *Rio Grande*, and brought her to Clarksville to transform her into a gunboat. The Liberals held the river below the town, which had been threatened by the women and children, who sought refuge on the American side.

It is thought that the Republicans will capture the place, while the Federal forces enthusiastically cheer the progress of the Liberal besiegers. On Thursday last the Imperial steamer *Pennac* fired four shots upon them. The casualties by this strange proceeding are unknown.

Another "Switch" Accident.

An Entire Train on the Rock Island Road Thrown Down an Embankment—No One Killed—Six Injured.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1865.

The Journal has the following: "The express train on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, which left Rock Island last evening, owing to a misplaced switch two miles east of Morris, Ill., was precipitated down the track, and the whole train, save the engine and the locomotive, was thrown down a precipitous embankment, two of the coaches and two baggage-coaches turning upside down. Two coaches were smashed to pieces, and the others were more or less injured. The train was filled with passengers. No one was killed, but several were seriously injured, and others were slightly injured. Mr. Davies and John Curry of New-York are among the injured."

BROOKLYN NEWS.

STABBING AWAY.—On Tuesday night Mr. Florence Riley and a friend were standing in a doorway of an oyster saloon No. 86 Hudson-ave., engaged in conversation. It being late, the saloon was closed. A sailor named Patrick Galt, who was drunk, and attempted to force his way past them, with the purpose of entering the house. Riley, however, did not give up, but explained that the place was locked up for the night, whereupon the sailor turned about, and drawing a knife stabbed his informant in the side and arm, inflicting dangerous wounds. The assailant was arrested and the injured man was taken to his residence. Galt is held to await the result of Riley's injuries.

FIRE IN AN OIL FACTORY.—About four o'clock Wednesday morning a fire broke out in the oil factory of Wm. H. Kelly on the corner of John and Gold-sts., caused by the accidental ignition of a small quantity of oil in one of the apartments of the building. Owing to the exertions of the firemen the flames were confined to the room where they originated. The damage is between \$500 and \$700, covered by insurance.

ATTEMPTS TO PASS COUNTERFEIT UNITED STATES CURRENCY.—A young woman named Ann Ryan was arrested on Tuesday for attempting to pass counterfeit fifty cent stamps at a number of stores in Myrtle-ave. When taken to the Police Station, a number of counterfeit stamps, as well as some good bills were found in her possession. She was held for examination before the United States Commissioner.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a man was found floating in the water at the foot of Conover at yesterday forenoon. Some parties reported that it was a sailor named Patrick King, who had been on board the *St. John*, a schooner, and that he was taken ashore, apparently, of a laboring man of medium height.

OHIO.

Counting the Soldiers' Vote—Cox Ahead.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

COLUMBUS, Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1865.

The canvass of the vote of Ohio soldiers was completed to-day. Cox received 2,428, Morgan 968, Long 4, and scattering 10, total, 3,129. Official return of the home vote will be counted to-morrow.

NEW-YORK STATE ELECTION.

ALBANY—[OFFICIAL.]

Sec. of State, Barlow, 3,762; Slocum, 3,919
 Controller, Hillhouse, 3,257; Robinson, 3,257
 Attorney Gen. Martindale, 2,444; Van Buren, 2,444
 Treasurer, Howland, 1,053; Patrick, 1,053
 State Engineer, Goodsell, 1,053; Sweet, 1,053
 Canal Commr. Dorn, 2,924; Armstrong, 2,924
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